

AMENDMENT

In the claims:

9. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:

storing a table of [encoded pseudo-noise codes wherein the pseudo-noise codes are]
orthogonal pseudo-noise [code] codes.

REMARK35 U.S.C. 112

Claims 9-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. The Office has taken the position that the specification lacks an explanation regarding the pseudo noise code being an orthogonal code as claimed in claim 9.

The Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to Figure 4 and the accompanying explanation at page 7, lines 9 et seq of the application in which it is explained that orthogonal spreading codes may be utilized.

Claims 3 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Claim 3 depends from claim 2. Claim 2 recites "modifying a first pseudo-noise code". Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that claim 3 has antecedent basis for its use of "the first pseudo-noise code". The Applicant has amended claim 9.

35 U.S.C. 102

Claims 1-2 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Nagazumi and Rosen.

As understood by the Applicant, these references are relied on by the Office to show that the general state of the art includes generation of a pseudo-noise encoded signal for spread spectrum communications (see, e.g., Nagazumi at col. 5, lines 4-12).

Nagazumi is apparently concerned with problems which have arisen in spread spectrum systems resulting from use of a relatively broad bandwidth and resulting spurious signals, noise and the like (see, col. 1, lines 55 et seq.) Apparently, Nagazumi utilizes two pseudo-noise signals that are related in a predetermined fashion to encode a signal for transmission (see, col. 3, line 56 et seq.) Thus, what is being discussed by Nagazumi is using pseudo-noise signals to encode a signal. This is illustrated by Figure 1 of Nagazumi that shows an input signal being mixed (encoded) by mixer 36 with a signal generated by pseudo-noise generators 30 and 32. This is in contrast to what is taught and claimed by the Applicant as encoding the pseudo noise signal. Stated another way, Nagazumi shows a pseudo-noise signal. Nagazumi also shows encoding a signal – but Nagazumi does not show an encoded pseudo-noise signal. The use of the encoded pseudo-noise signal is illustrated, for example, in Figure 2(b) of the present application as encoded pseudo-noise signal 213. Encoded pseudo noise signal 213 is an encoded version of pseudo-noise signal 211--it is encoded based on the information signal 210.

Rosen similarly provides no teaching of use of an encoded pseudo-noise code.

Thus, the Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is not anticipated by the cited references.

It is respectfully submitted that claims 2-10 depend from and incorporate limitations of claim 1 and are also not anticipated or rendered obvious by the cited references.

Request for an extension of time

The Applicant respectfully petitions for an extension of time to respond to the outstanding Office Action pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a) if one is required.

_____ [Checked if applicable] Enclosed is our check to cover the fee required by 37 C.F.R. 1.17.

Please charge our Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any additional charge associated with such an extension.

Invitation for a telephone interview

The Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at 408-720-8598 if there remains any issue with allowance of this case.

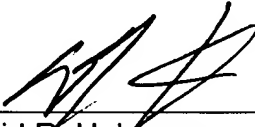
Charge our Deposit Account

Please charge any shortage to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Very truly yours,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN

Date: 5/21, 1999.



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